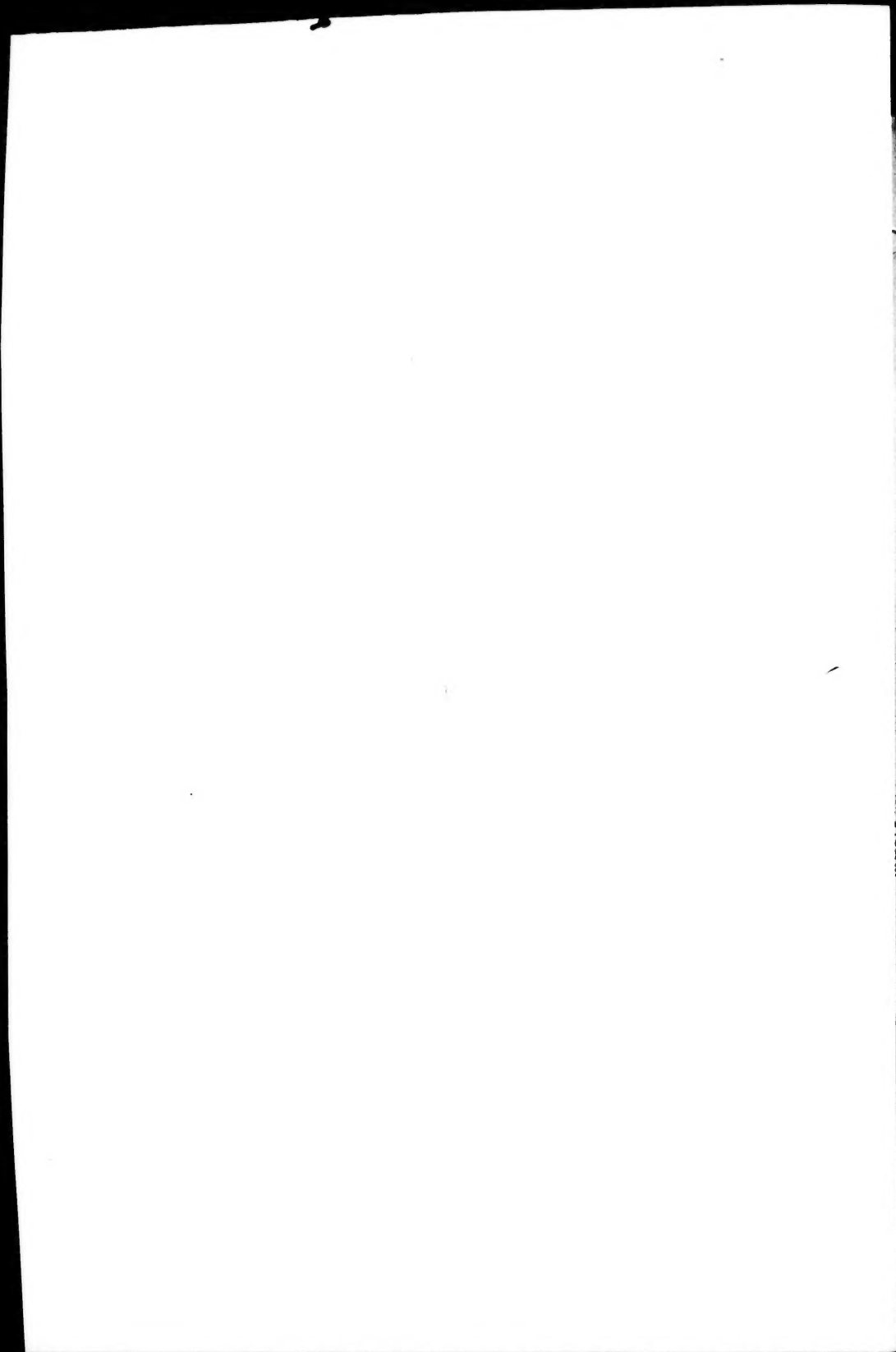




MURRAY'S
Illustrated Guide

— TO —



Montreal and Vicinity

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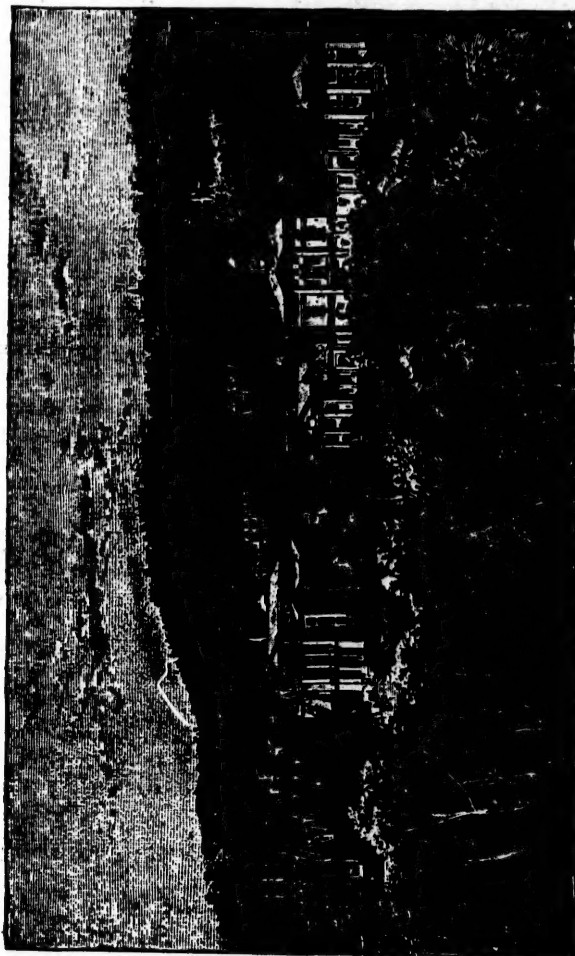
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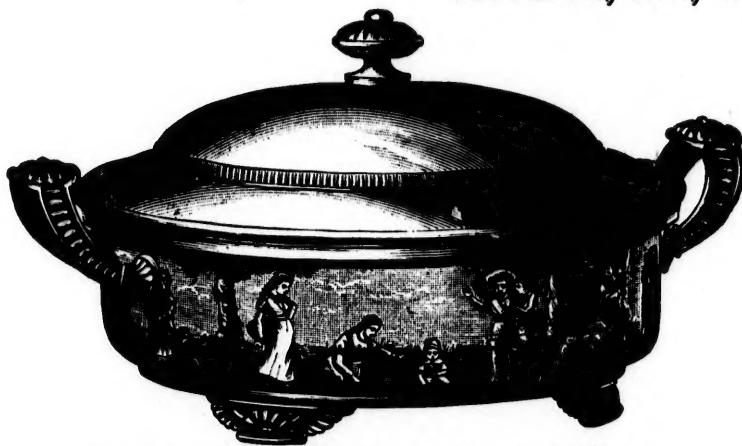
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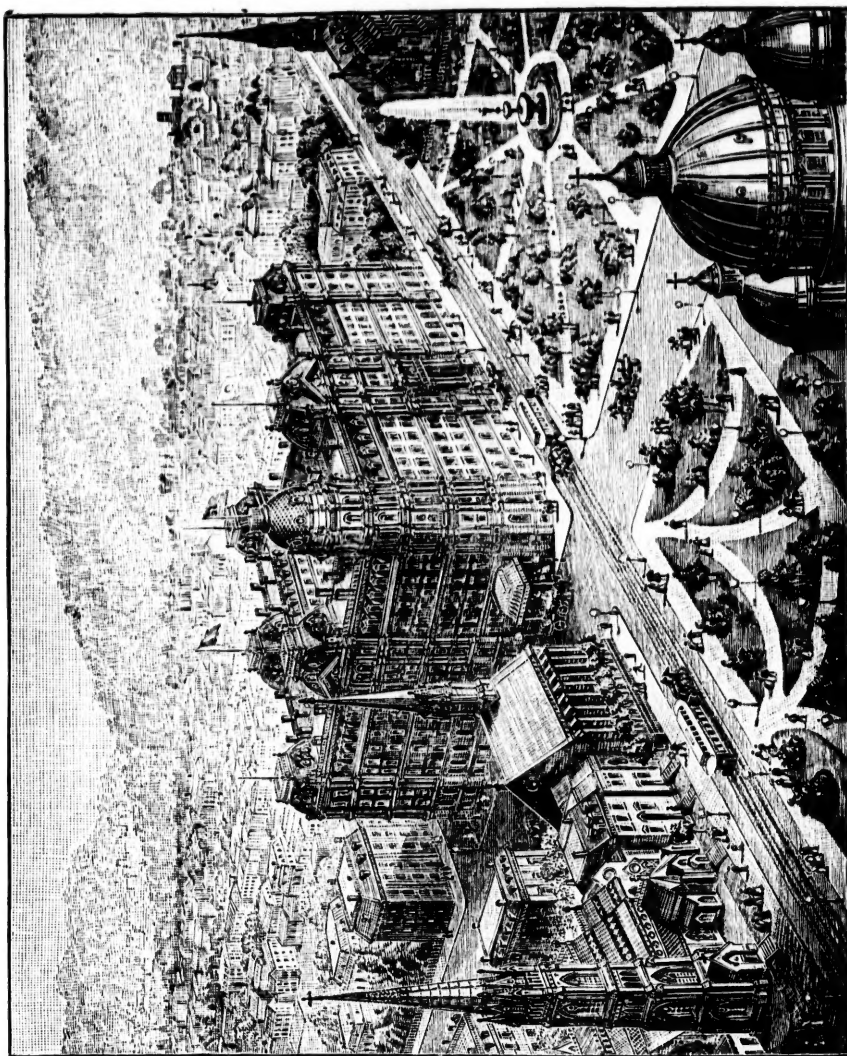
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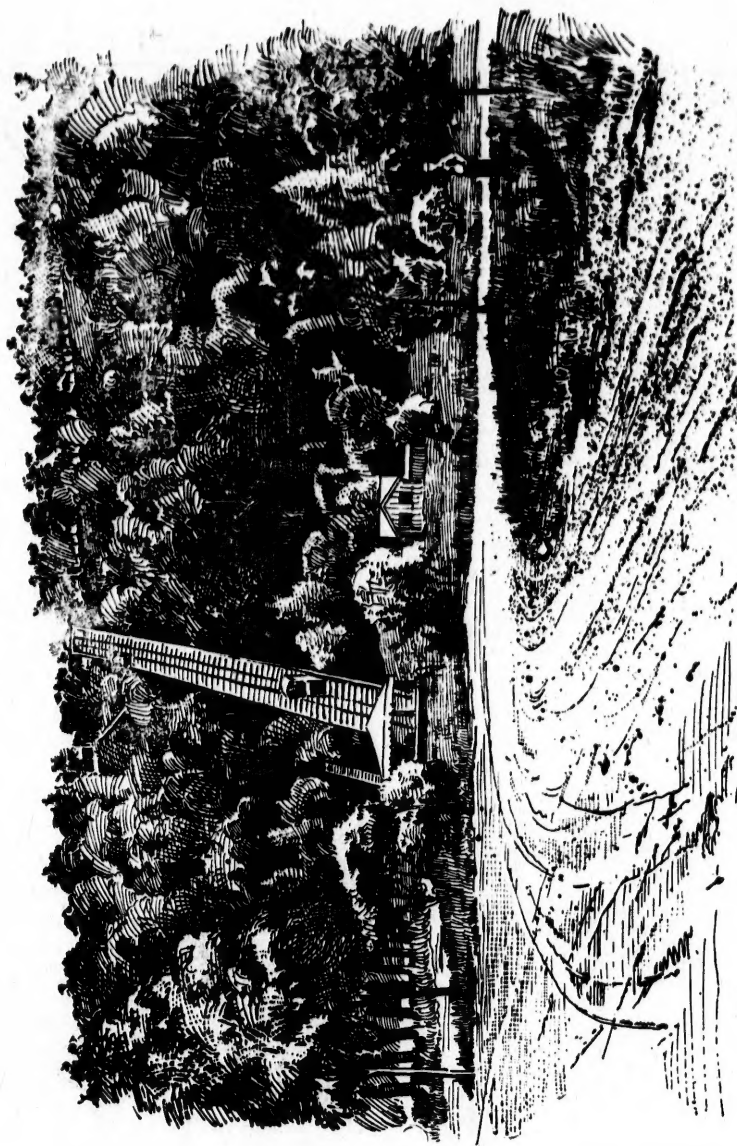
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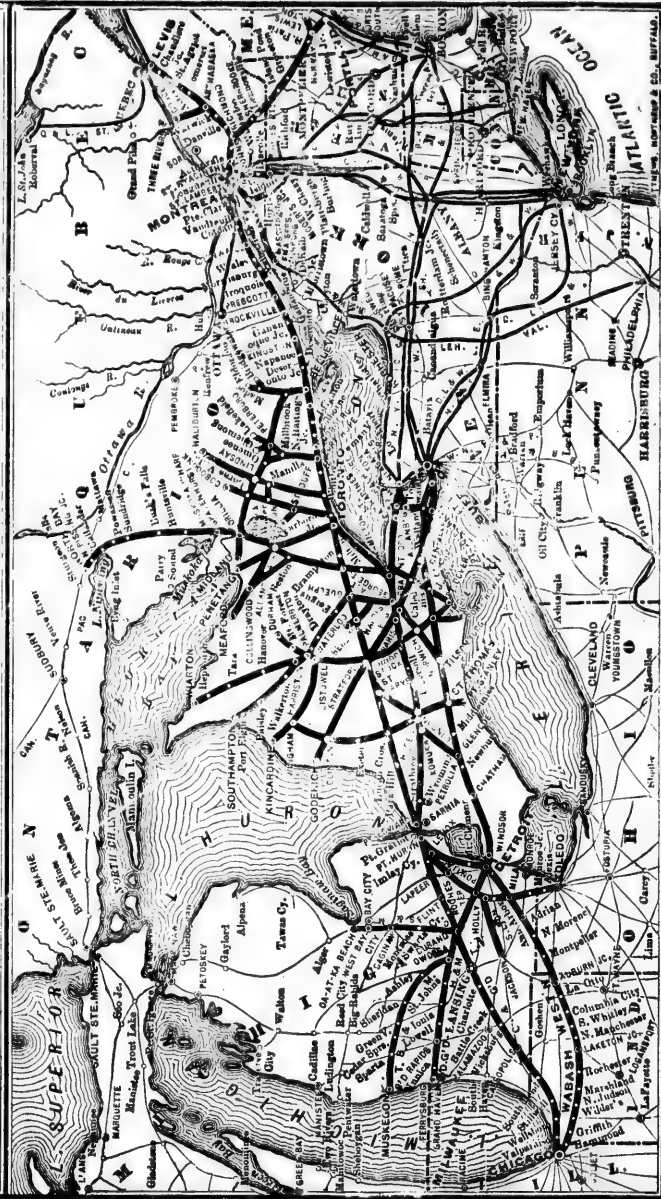
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Business Cards of Representative Business Houses, etc.

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FOURTH EDITION.

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NORMAN MURRAY, PUBLISHER,
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MONTREAL PAST AND PRESENT.

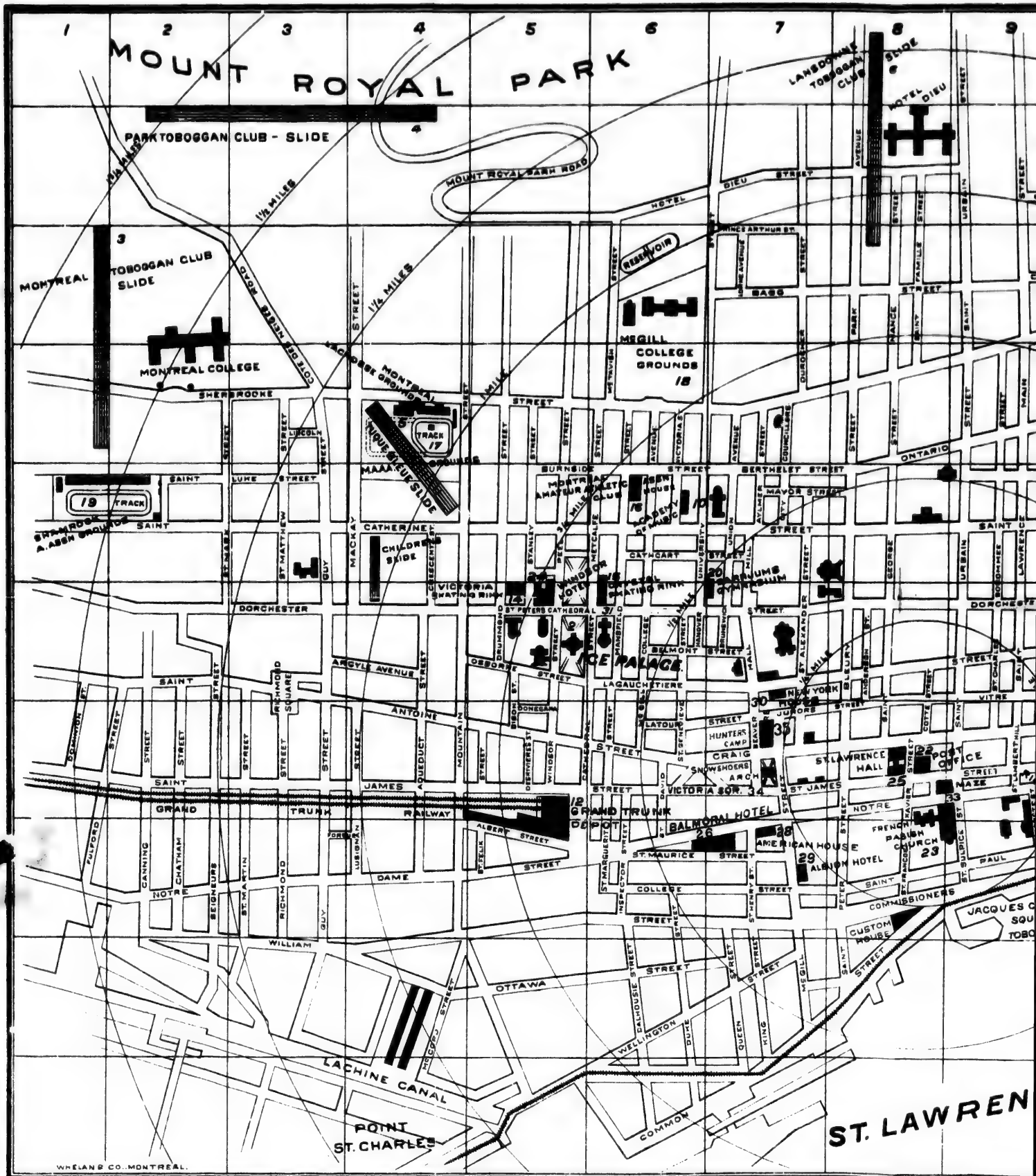
The City of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is built on an island of the same name, formed by the River Ottawa debouching into the River St. Lawrence, at its western and eastern extremities, the former near St. Ann's, the latter at Bout de l'Isle. The island is of a triangular shape, and is about 30 miles long and 10 broad, situated in Latitude 45° 31' North, and Longitude 78° 35' West and 250 miles above salt water.

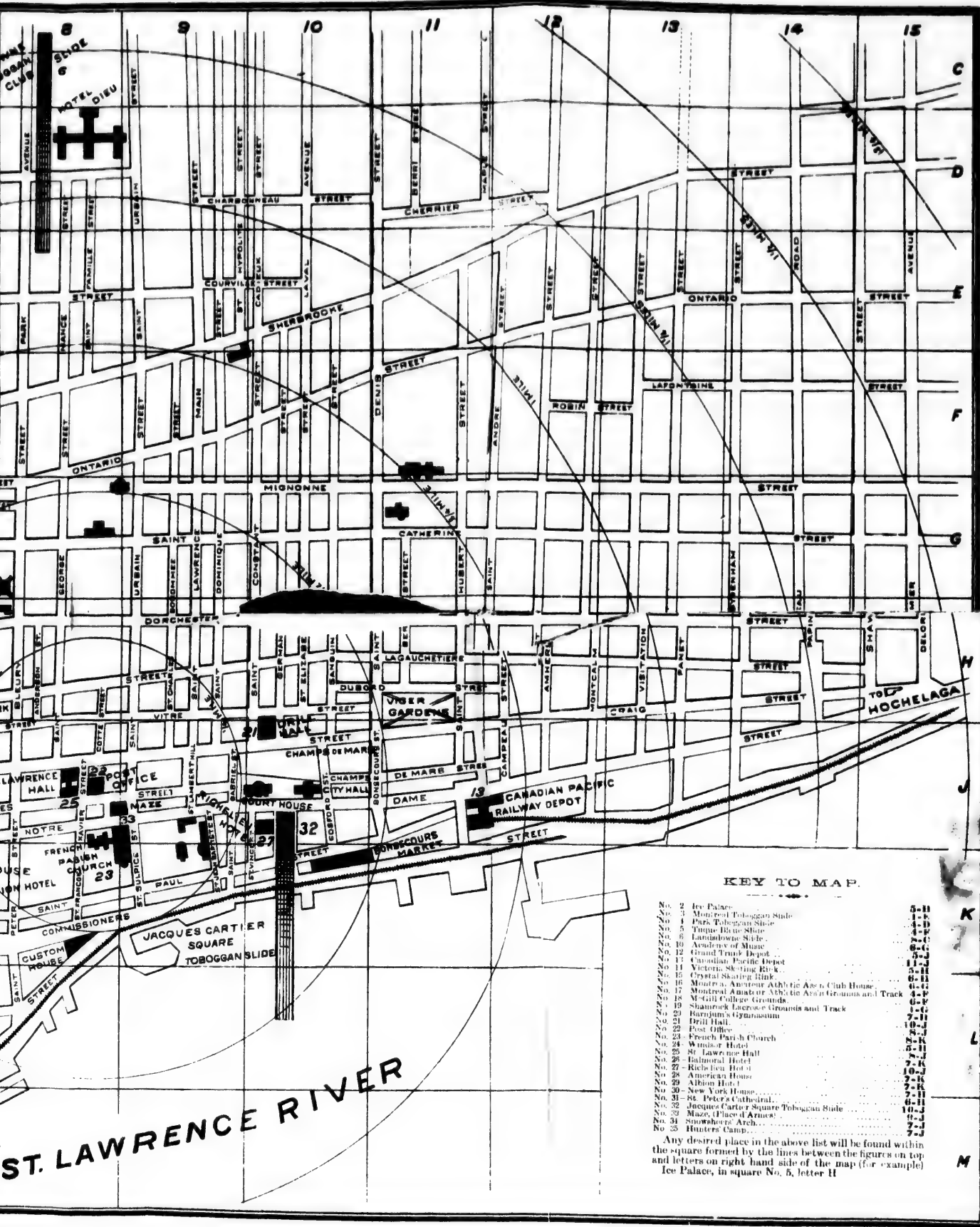
Montreal was founded on the 8th of May, 1642, by Maisonneuve, and called by the name of Ville Marie de Montréal; the first clearing being made on the spot where the New Custom House now stands. The city proper is about 4½ miles long by 2 broad, and has over 200 miles of streets and lanes. Montreal is 315 miles nearer to Liverpool than the city of New York, and one-third of the whole distance, by way of the St. Lawrence, is in comparatively smooth water. The distance from Montreal to Chicago by the St. Lawrence system is 185 miles less than the distance from New York to the same city. Montreal is 334 miles from Boston, 400 miles from New York, 845 from Chicago, and 2,750 miles from Liverpool.

British Troops were stationed in Montreal till 1870.

The station of the Canadian Pacific Railway now stands upon the site of the barracks.

Montreal surrendered to the English on the 8th of September, 1760. It was taken by the Americans on the 12th of November, 1775, and retaken by the British on the 15th of June, 1776. On 25th of April, 1849, the self-styled Loyalists of Montreal assaulted the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, entered the Parliament House (erected where the St. Ann's Market now stands), drove out the





members and set fire to the building. For this and other reasons, the seat of parliament was removed from the city.

The population of the city of Montreal is 212,000, an increase of over 25 per cent in the last decade. Over one-half of the population are of French and one-fifth of Irish, one-seventh of English and one-seventeenth of Scotch origin, but the one-seventeenth of Scotch origin have as large a share in the enterprise and business of Montreal as any of the other nationalities which form one-half, one-fifth, or one-seventh of the population; and as to religion, about two-thirds are Roman Catholics. The general good feeling existing between parties of different shades of opinion renders Montreal less subject to party disturbances than other cities of the same population. This rule, of course, like every other rule, had one or two exceptions; but the following two instances show that the above rule has been very well followed. In the old times, just after the Conquest, the Protestants used one of the Roman churches after the morning mass. For 20 years after 1766, the Church of England people occupied the Church of the Recollets every Sunday afternoon. The Presbyterians used the same church before 1792, and when the congregation moved to their first church in St. Gabriel Street, they presented to the priests of the Recollet Church a gift of candles for the high altar, and of wine for the mass, as a token of good-will, and thanks for the gratuitous use of the church.

The Bonsecours Church was very nigh being swept away, a few-years ago, to make room for a railway station, but some Protestants, actuated by a love of the picturesque, and out of regard for the memory of the good Sister by whom it was founded, made such a noise about it that the Bishop interfered to prevent the sale.

Louis Joseph Papineau who, with Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, took the lead in the troubles of 1837-8, had his head-quarters in Montreal.

On the 9th of June, 1853, Father Gavazzi, a celebrated lecturer, formerly a famous Roman Catholic priest, lectured against the Church of Rome in Zion Congregational Church, and a riot ensued, in which about 40 persons were either killed or wounded.

The Bank of Montreal, the first bank in Canada, was opened in Montreal in 1817.

The second steamer built on the continent of America was built at Montreal, by Mr. John Molson, and was called the "Accommodation." She made her first voyage in 36 hours, between Montreal and Quebec, on the 3rd and 4th November, 1809.

From 1685 to 1801 Montreal was surrounded by a wall, extending along the site of Fortification Lane from Victoria Square to

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Dalhousie Square, at the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot. From Victoria Square the walls extended down to the river, about the site of McGill Street. The city then was of a triangular shape, the small angle pointing towards the east. At present the city is of a triangular shape, but the small angle points towards the west. It seeming to have been turned end for end.

Montreal is less subject to epidemics than many other cities of the same size, although the small-pox got a hold of it in 1885, on account of the vast majority of the French-Canadians being prejudiced against vaccination. The number of deaths was 3,164; of these, 2,887 were French-Canadians, 181 other Catholics and 96 Protestants.

The ancient village of Hochelaga, described by Jacques Cartier, in his first visit to Montreal, was situated near the site of the present English Cathedral. That part of Montreal now known as Hochelaga is at least 2 miles from the site of the "Old Original."

A ride of 5 miles may be got on the street cars for 5 cents, and cars may be changed, when necessary, without extra charge.

A drive of over 6 miles, from the Post Office to Mount Royal Park and back, may be got for 25 cents. There are two observatories on Mount Royal.

Generally speaking, the principal streets of the city run from east to west, almost parallel to the River St. Lawrence.

The east end is the French and the west the English quarter.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE is 2,200 miles long. Its remotest source is the St. Louis, a small stream falling into the upper end of Lake Superior. It is the fourteenth longest river in the world, and the fifth longest river in America. From Montreal to Quebec, a distance of 172 miles, its width varies from 1 to 2 miles; from a short distance below Quebec to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it varies from 10 to 35 miles in width. Half way between Montreal and Quebec it widens out into Lake St. Peter, which is 20 miles long and 9 wide. Jacques Cartier sailed for the first time on the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 10th of August, 1535, and that being St. Lawrence Day, he named that body of water in honor of the saint, and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence have been known by that name ever since.

At Quebec the river rises 14 feet, but it ceases to be observed at the lower end of Lake St. Peter. The depth of the river is so great, that Quebec was one of the few ports in America which the "Great Eastern" was able to visit.

HOTELS.

For first class hotels Montreal is second to no other city in America. The Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, is the largest and grandest hotel, not only in Montreal, but in the whole Dominion. It is on the finest site in the city, near the new C. P. R. and G. T. R. depots. It is within a stone's throw of the principal churches in the city, and close to the famous Mount Royal Park. The Classic Rotunda of the hotel, grandly frescoed, and its beautiful stained glass windows, is well worth a visit from all tourists passing through our beautiful city. In the evenings the Rotunda of the Windsor is always like a stock exchange where business men meet to talk business or hear the news.

The Balmoral Hotel, opened in 1886, is a first class hotel, with all modern conveniences. It is near the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. depots and the wharf of the Upper Canada boats. Under the management of the new proprietor, Mr. Smith, the Balmoral is fast making a reputation as one of the best hotels in Canada.

The St. Lawrence Hall is the oldest established first class hotel at present existing in Montreal. It is in the heart of the business centre of the city, adjoining the General Post Office, and has been so well known to the public for so many years that it needs no recommendation. With such three hotels as the Windsor, the Balmoral and the Hall a traveller will make no mistake in going to either.

The other principal hotels in Montreal are the Richelieu Hotel, the Albion Hotel, on McGill street; the Canada Hotel, St. Gabriel street; the Jacques Cartier Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square; the New York House, on Lagauchetiere street; and the St. James Hotel, opposite the Grand Trunk depot.

CHURCHES.

After the stranger has fixed on an hotel to stop in, the first point of attraction in Montreal is the churches. Montreal is noted for the number of churches it contains, as well as for the number of its charitable institutions. There are at present 76 churches in Montreal, or one church for every 2,800 people. Of these 20 are Roman Catholic, 18 Presbyterian, 14 Episcopal, 1 Reformed Episcopal, 12 Methodist, 3 Congregational, 4 Baptist, 1 Swedenborgian, or New Jerusalem Church, 1 United Free Church, 1 Lutheran or German Protestant Church, 1 Unitarian, and 3 Jewish Synagogues. There are seven Protestant churches in which the services are conducted in the French language.

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Mark Twain remarked at the Windsor once, that he never saw so many churches within a stone's throw of each other before.

St. Peter's Cathedral, properly speaking the Cathedral of St. James, being its patron saint, now in course of construction on Dominion Square, demands first attention. It is being built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, of which, generally speaking, it is about half the dimensions. The foundation of it was laid in 1868. The dimensions of St. Peter's at Rome are: length, 615 feet; breadth, 286 feet, and height, 435 to the top of the dome.

The following are the dimensions of St. Peter's of Montreal, copied from the figures on the plan of the cathedral, very kindly given for that purpose to the compiler of this little book, by gentlemen in actual charge of the construction. The exact height to the top of the cross is 258 feet, that is, 240 feet to the top of the dome, and the cross being 18 feet high, makes the entire height 258 feet. The breadth of the cross is 12 feet. It weighs 1,500 lbs. The stone work is 132 feet high. Above this is the dome, 108 feet of wood work, with the cross, 18 feet high, fixed on the top. The extreme length of the building is 333 feet exterior and 295 feet interior. The greatest breadth is 222 feet exterior, and 216 interior. The general breadth is 150 feet. The general thickness of the wall is between three and four feet. The foundation wall is eight feet thick and eight feet deep below the surface. The circumference of the outside of the dome is 240 feet. The view of the city from the dome excels by far every other view in the city.

The parish church of Notre Dame, erroneously called the French Cathedral, stands upon Place d'Armes, Notre Dame Street (the coldest spot in Montreal at all seasons of the year). It is built after the model of Notre Dame (Our Lady) in Paris. It holds 10,000 people comfortably, and when crowded, as it often is, it has been known to hold 15,000 people. The length of the church is 255 feet, and the breadth 134 feet. The two principal towers are 227 feet high. The Bourdon bell, the largest in America, weighs 24,780 lbs. and cost \$25,000. It is 8 feet 7 inches in diameter, and 6 feet 9 inches high. It is 1 foot thick. The clapper weighs 860 lbs. Besides this enormous bell there are ten other bells, which, when rung, as on great occasions, make very agreeable chimes. It requires eighteen men to ring them all at once. It is stated that the entire church cost over \$6,000,000. It is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in America, except the cathedral of Mexico.

The church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, built in 1874, for the purpose of illustrating the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception,

is the most beautiful church in the city. The adoration of the Virgin under this name dates from the 11th February, 1858, when it is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to a young shepherdess fourteen years of age, named Bernadette Soubirous, at the Grotto of Massabielle, on the banks of the river Gave, near the town of Lourdes (Loord), in the diocese of Tarbes, on the Upper Pyrenees, in the south-west of France, 530 miles from Paris. It is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to this girl eighteen times, and told her that "she was the Immaculate Conception," and sent a message by her to the clergy, to tell them to build a chapel for her on that rock. It is also further stated that she revealed a secret to her, which she told her not to make known. It is also further stated that water, with healing qualities, gushed out of the rock at that time, and continued to flow ever since. In the basement of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at Montreal, is a fac-simile of the Grotto at Lourdes, which strangers interested in such things should not fail to visit. Lourdes at present is a well-known place of pilgrimage. Lourdes is noted for its excellent chocolate and is in the neighborhood of the best mineral springs of the Pyrenees, (Anna T. Sadliers, Wonders of Lourdes).

The church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours (Our Lady of Good Help) is the oldest church in the city, being erected in 1771.

Of the other Roman Catholic churches, the most interesting to tourists and others are: the Jesuits' Church, on Bleury Street; St. Patrick's Church, on St. Alexander Street; Notre Dame de Nazareth; and the Church of St. James.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal), on St. Catherine Street, is said to be the finest specimen of gothic architecture in North America. St. George's Church, and the Church of St. James the Apostle are the next in importance of the Episcopal Churches in point of architecture. St. George's (Low Church) is the largest Protestant Congregation in Montreal. The Methodists can now boast of having one of the grandest churches in Montreal in St. James Church, on St. Catherine Street.

Of the Presbyterian churches, Crescent Street Church, St. Paul's Church, and the American Presbyterian Church receive the most attention for architecture. St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church is the oldest existing Protestant Church in Canada. It was erected in 1792.

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Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, adjoining the north-west corner of the Windsor Hotel is a very plain church. Like the Highland Scotch churches there is no instrumental music at divine service, and the singing consists mostly of psalms. There are Gaelic services there during the winter season. Parties coming to Montreal from Celtic settlements would do well to identify themselves with the congregation.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the oldest institution of the kind on this continent, corner of Craig Street and Victoria Square. Reading Room and Library, open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Young men, whether resident in the city or strangers, are welcome. A young man coming to Montreal looking for employment would do well to call. Daily prayer meeting from 12.15 to 1 p.m. Young men's prayer meeting, Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Sunday services:—Men's Bible Class, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., 3 to 4 p.m.

The Sailors' Institute, on Commissioners Street, is a kindred institution. There is also the Young Women's Christian Association. Rooms, 101 Metcalfe Street. A very useful institution.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Victoria Bridge, the longest bridge in the world, at the time of its erection was considered the eighth wonder of the world. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long between stone work and 2 miles long including stone work approaches. It is made of twenty-five tubes, supported by twenty-four piers, and the two end abutments. The lower side of the centre tube is sixty feet above the summer level of the River St. Lawrence. It was erected in 1859 by James Hodges, from the designs of Robert Stephenson and Alexander M. Ross.

It was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860. The height from the bed of the river to the top of the centre tube is 108 feet. The greatest depth of water during the summer season is about 22 feet, but in the spring the water sometimes rises over 20 feet above the summer level of the river. In the spring of 1886 the water rose 25 feet above the average summer level. The centre has an elevation of about 20 feet above the ends. The current at the bridge runs at the rate of seven miles an hour. The bridge cost over \$6,000,000. It belongs to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Trains generally take from four and half to five minutes to cross the bridge. It took five and one-half years to build it.

THE LACHINE CANAL is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and overcomes a total rise of 45 feet. It has five locks, 270 feet long and 45 feet wide. Vessels drawing twelve feet of water can pass through it. The

width of the canal varies from 163 to 208 feet. The first ground was broken at Lachine on the 17th of July, 1821.

WATER WORKS.—The water of the city is taken from the River St. Lawrence, about a mile above the Lachine Rapids, at a point 37 feet above the summer level of the harbor of Montreal. One branch of the aqueduct starts at that point, and another branch starts from a point a little over half a mile above. Both unite and form a canal about five miles long to the wheel house, at the west end of the city. From the wheel house the water is pumped to the large reservoir, on the side of the mountain, a distance of about three miles. The large reservoir, dug out of the solid rock, is 200 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is 810 feet long by 377 wide, and 24 feet deep. It has a capacity of 36½ millions of gallons. From the large reservoir the water that supplies the city above Sherbrooke Street is pumped to a smaller reservoir 70 yards further up, on the side of the mountain. The Water Works of the city cost \$6,000,000.

THE LACHINE RAPIDS are about seven miles above Montreal, and about two miles below the town of Lachine. The Rapids extend about half a mile in length between Heron Island on the north and Devil's Island on the south. During the summer season trains leave Bonaventure Depot 7.55 a.m. and 5 p.m., to connect with the boats shooting the Rapids in the morning and evening. The round trip may be made in about two hours. Opposite Lachine is the Indian village of Caughnawaga, where a remnant of the Mohawk tribe of Iroquois are settled upon a reserve. These Indians are famous for their skill in boating, so that when the British Government, in 1884, sent a boat expedition up the cataracts of the Nile, for the relief of Khartoum, a gang of fifty Caughnawagas were sent to lead the expedition, and how satisfactorily they performed their task is known to all who took an interest in the history of these times.

McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,

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PARKS AND SQUARES.

Mount Royal, so called by Jacques Cartier, on his first visit to Canada, 1535, in honor of the King of France, rises over 700 feet above the level of the River St. Lawrence. The mountain park covers 430 acres of ground. A fine view of the city and surrounding country may be got from the summit. Looking southward across the river, the first mountain to the left is Montarville; seven pretty lakes are concealed in the recesses of this mountain. Next is Belœil mountain (or St. Hilaire), with the ruins of a chapel on the summit. A depression in the midst of this mountain is occupied by a lake of singular clearness and depth.

Next is Rougemont, almost concealing the Yamaska mountain behind it; and to the right the conical shape of Mount Johnson, or Monoir, sharply breaks above the level surface. In the far distance are to be seen the green mountains of Vermont to the left and the Adirondacks, in New York, to the right.

The cemeteries may be mentioned in connection with Mount Royal Park, of which they now form a part. The first Catholic Cemetery was situated at Place d'Armes, and the Protestant Cemetery was located where St. James and St. Peter Streets meet. As the city extended, the Roman Catholic Cemetery was removed to Dominion Square, and the Protestant Cemetery to Dufferin Square, on Dorchester Street east. There was also a Civil and Military Cemetery on Papineau road; and finally they were all removed to their present location. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery the ascent to Mount Calvary by the 14 stations of the cross appeals to the devotion of Roman Catholics, and interests Protestants as being a feature not met with in the cemeteries usually visited.

St. Helen's Island, now used as a public park, is the most popular place for picnics in the city. The island is named after Hélène Boullé, Champlain's wife, the first European lady that came to Canada. It was used for many years by the British Government as a depot for military stores and a station for troops. The fort and barracks still remain.

Viger Square, or as it is popularly called, Viger Garden, in St. Denis Street.

The Champ-de-Mars, upon Craig Street, is a fine exercise ground for troops.

Jacques-Cartier Square, near the City Hall and Court House, has a fine outlook upon the river. A column, surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson, is placed at the head of the square. It was erected

in 1808 by the merchants of Montreal, shortly after the death of the Admiral at Trafalgar.

Victoria Square at the junction of St. James and McGill Streets, is on the site of the old hay market. The name was changed in 1860, in honour of the Queen, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Upon it is a colossal statute of the Queen, in bronze, by Marshal Wood, an English artist.

Dominion Square is the finest square in the city as to site. Till late years it was known as the Catholic Cemetery. The Windsor Hotel, St. Peter's Cathedral, and several other churches, give it importance architecturally. (See list of streets, etc.)

Place d'Armes (so called on account of a battle that was once fought here with the Indians), the site of the first Roman Catholic Cemetery in Montreal, is opposite Notre Dame Church; it is surrounded on all sides by important buildings. This is said to be the coolest spot in Montreal at all seasons of the year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The principal public buildings are:—the Court House, Bonsecours Market (should be visited on a Tuesday or Friday), the Custom House, the Examining Warehouse, the new City Hall, the Harbor Commissioners' Building, Inland Revenue Office, the office of the Board of Arts and Agriculture, and the Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, Mile End.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Montreal has three of the best railway stations on the continent, all new. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway have Bonaventure and Windsor stations in the west end of the city, and the Canadian Pacific Railway has also Dalhousie Station in the east end for the Quebec line. The Grand Trunk Railway depot at Bonaventure, or St. James Street, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, on Windsor Street, should be visited by any one who has time. The order and discipline around Bonaventure Depot is very creditable to Mr. O'Hara who spares no pains to have everything right and leave every body satisfied.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Montreal is as remarkable for the number and variety of its philanthropic institutions as it is for the number of its churches. Every national society has its "home" for those of its own nationality.

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The St. George's Society for English, St. Andrew's for Scotch, St. Patrick's for the Catholic Irish, the Irish Benevolent Society for Protestant Irish, the German Society for Germans and St. John the Baptist's for French-Canadians. The social organization of Montreal is so composite, that in order to work well, many institutions require to be triplicate at best. Race and language divide the French from the English and Irish, and religion divides the English from the French and Irish; and the Irish are subdivided by religion, so that they require two separate national benevolent societies.

The following are the principal institutions:—Montreal General Hospital, founded in 1822. The Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. The Mackay Institute for Protestant deaf mutes. The Montreal Dispensary. The Ladies' Benevolent Institution. The Protestant Infants' Home. Protestant Orphan Asylum. The Hervey Institute. Women's Protective Immigration Society. The University Maternity Hospital. The Western Hospital.

Another institution, the want of which has been felt for a long time, and would be a credit to the City and Province if free from debt, the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun, 3 miles west of Montreal, is now completed.

Grey Nunnery, corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets. This is not a convent, as some erroneously suppose, it is simply a general hospital, under the management of the Grey Nuns. The name "Grey Nuns" was first given them in derision. The malicious reports circulated against the ladies, especially that of their "furnishing the Indians with alcohol, and making too free a use of it themselves," gave rise to the epithet "*Sœurs Grises*" (Grey Nuns), the word *grise* (grey) bearing a double meaning in French, viz., a grey color, or tipsy. The peculiar dress worn by the sisterhood of that order was adopted by them for the first time in August, 1755, seventeen years after the foundation of the order. The order was founded in 1738, the first list of members being Mme. d'Youville, with three pious companions and four or five infirm poor. In the year 1747, the management of the old General Hospital of Ville-Marie, founded in 1694, was given to the sisters of this order. During the year of the ship fever in 1847-8, these sisters took a leading part in their attendance on suffering humanity at that time. This institution has about 800 inmates, between nuns and patients. Although visitors are always welcome, twelve o'clock noon is the time that is best for visitors to call, as special preparations for the reception of visitors are made then.

On a little spot of ground (neatly fenced in) at Point St. Charles, near the end of the Victoria Bridge, is an enormous stone, called the Immigrant's Memorial Stone, taken from the bed of the River St. Lawrence, and erected on a column of stone work by the working men employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, bearing the following inscription:—"To preserve from desecration the remains of 6,000 immigrants, who died of ship fever, A.D. 1847-8, this stone is erected by the workmen of Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, A.D. 1859.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital is the oldest institution of the kind in Montreal, being founded in 1644, two years after the foundation of the city. It is under the management of the Black Nuns. It contains a hospital, a convent, and a church. Eighty of the sisters are cloistered, and do not go outside of the buildings and grounds.

In the Notre Dame Hospital the management is decidedly Roman Catholic, but it is opened for the relief of the sick and suffering of all creeds; and the patients have the privilege of sending for a clergyman of the denomination they belong to.

The sisters of the order of Asile de la Providence have eight institutions under their charge at Montreal. They have also charge of the Insane Asylum at Longue Point.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 198 St. James Street.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The school laws for Montreal are in some respects peculiar. An assessment of one-fifth of one per cent. is levied annually upon all the real estate in the city, collected by the City Treasurer with the other taxes, and handed over to the two city boards of Protestant and Catholic School Commissioners. The tax on the property of Protestants goes to the Protestant Board, and that on the property of Catholics to the Catholic Board. One-third of the tax on Companies, etc., goes to the Protestant Schools, and two-thirds to the Catholic Schools.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY was founded by James McGill, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who died in 1813, leaving \$150,000 for the foundation of a College, to be called by his name. It is Protestant in its general character, but undenominational, all the leading Protestant denominations having like privileges in it. It has over 500 students and 40 professors. It has four faculties, of Arts, Applied Science, Medicine, and Law. Being non-denominational, it has no

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Theological Faculty, but it offers advantageous terms of affiliation to other Theological Colleges. It is affiliated with the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Anglican Diocesan Theological Colleges at Montreal. It has also two affiliated colleges in Arts; Morrin College, Quebec, and St. Francis College, Richmond. It is also affiliated with the McGill Normal School.

The Presbyterian College of Montreal is entirely devoted to the training of missionaries and ministers speaking English, French, and Gaelic, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Montreal College and Grand Seminary, or the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on Sherbrooke Street West, has a large number of students and professors. There are two courses of study, one for the church and the other for a business course.

Laval University.—What the McGill University is to the English and Protestants of the Province, the University Laval is to the French Catholics. The chief seat of this institution is at Quebec.

The establishment of Laval University at Montreal profoundly agitated the French community, and the matter does not seem to have been finally settled as yet.

St. Mary's College, otherwise called the Jesuits' College, on Bleury Street, is under the management of the Jesuit fathers.

Villa Maria Convent is the mother house of the order of Grey Nuns. It has accommodation for 1,000 nuns. The nuns of this order make an annual retreat here from all parts of the country. The building is better known to some under the name of Monklands. It was at one time the residence of the Governor-General of Canada. A fine view of this building is got sailing down the river on a clear day.

The sisters of this order at present number about 800 professed sisters, 90 novices, 50 postulants, and about 20,000 pupils.

The nuns of the order of the Sacred Heart have three establishments in Montreal. The home of the order is at Amiens, France.

The Hochelaga Convent is the mother house of the sisters of the order of the holy names of Jesus and Mary.

The Veterinary College.—Montreal possesses a very important School of Veterinary Science, under the care of Principal McEachran. Students from a great distance come to attend this College. It has six professors besides the principal.

Board of Art Schools.—These are free evening classes for drawing. The Montreal School has 300 pupils.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

Libraries.—The principal libraries in Montreal are: The McGill College Library of 25,000 vols. The Advocates' Library in the Court House, 15,000 vols. Presbyterian College Library, 10,000 vols.

The Mecanics' Institute has a very large library. There is a free public library in the Fraser Institute, Dorchester Street. The Y. M. C. A. has a very good library, and a well supplied free reading room.

THE FINE ARTS.

Music.—There are several musical societies in the city, but only two, the Mendelssohn Choir and Philharmonic Society are regularly organized.

The Art Association.—This institution owes its existence to the late Bishop Fulford and the late Benaiah Gibb. The Art Gallery is at the corner of St. Catherine Street and Phillips Square.

The Natural History Society.—The Museum of this Society is on University Street near the English Cathedral. It is well worth a visit. Among the interesting articles to be seen there is the first breech loading gun ever invented. It was sent out to this country by the French Government. It was used by the French in one of their expeditions against the Indians of Lake Oka. The Indians attacked the canoe in which the cannon was placed and upset it. The cannon lay for a while in the bottom of the lake and one part of it was lost there and never found. The finest specimens of mummies to be seen in any museum may be seen there, some of them 3,500 years old without a hair of the head removed. It contains several valuable relics relating to Canadian history, and several articles of general interest too numerous to be mentioned, such as the scarf of Mary Queen of Scots, Egyptian sun dried brick, manufactured it is supposed at the time the children of Israel were in bondage there. The best collection extant of Canadian birds is to be seen there.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lacrosse.—This is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans. The two principal clubs are the Shamrock and Montreal Clubs. Matches are frequently played on Saturday afternoon on the grounds of these two clubs.

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Tobogganing.—This is the most popular of the winter sports of Montreal; although, like most other amusements, it is not without its dangers.

Hunting.—Montreal can boast of the best conducted hunting establishment on this continent, Kennels at Papineau Road.

Skating.—The Victoria Skating Rink is the largest and best Skating Rink in Europe or America. Besides this Skating Rink there are several others of less importance.

Gymnasium.—The Gymnasium of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M. A. A. A.), Metcalfe Street, is a very good and useful institution.

The following kinds of amusements are also well represented in Montreal:—Cricket, Base Ball, Foot Ball, Curling, Chess, Boating, Bicycling, Golf, Racket, Lawn Tennis. (Racing—Blue Bonnets about 5 miles west of Montreal and Lepine Park about 3 miles east of Montreal are the principal places for this amusement, where vast crowds of people gather on a racing day.)

Militia.—Volunteering is a favorite occupation of the young men of the city. There are six regiments of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one company of Engineers, one battery of Horse Artillery, and six batteries of Garrison Artillery.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The newspapers and periodicals of Montreal, in English and French, are about fifty in number. There are five French and four English daily and ten French and eight English weekly newspapers. There are eight French and eleven English monthly and two English quarterly periodicals.

The *Gazette* (Conservative) and *Herald* (Liberal) are the English morning papers. The *Gazette* is the oldest existing paper in the Dominion, being established in 1778. It was originally written in French, afterwards half French half English, and finally it was wholly issued in English.

The *Quebec Gazette*, published in 1764, was the first paper printed in Canada.

The *Star* is a general newspaper with a large circulation. It upholds British connection and advocates the building up of a Canadian Nationality. It was established in 1869.

The *Witness* is a religious, political, temperance and comic paper. It advocates prohibition but opposes high license. It always opposes Sir John McDonald, and at the last general election it took sides with anti-British party.

The principal Canadian newspapers outside of Montreal are the *Toronto Mail*, *Globe* and *Empire*. The *Mail* is independent and is the leading paper in Canada. The *Globe* is liberal and the *Empire* is Conservative in politics.

The *True Witness* is the Irish National and Home Rule Organ. It was the only paper in Montreal that did not make any demonstration for the Queen's Jubilee, but it stood up for the British flag at the last election.

The *Shareholder*, published in Montreal, is a very valuable paper to business men.

French Press.—*La Minerve* (Conservative). *La Patrie* (Liberal). *La Presse*. *L'Aurore* (French Protestant organ). *L'Etendard* (the Ultramontane and Jesuit organ). *Le Monde*.

PERIODICALS.

The following periodicals are published in Montreal.

Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, published quarterly
Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Canadian Journal of Fabrics, published monthly, and the *Canadian Textile Directory*, published by Mr. R. B. Biggar, Fraser Building, St. Sacrament Street, are the only publications in Canada as far as we know devoted entirely to the interests of Canadian Textile Manufactures and kindred trades. Those interested in these lines need not be reminded that it will be to their interest to procure both of these useful publications.

Canadian Record of Science, quarterly.

Church Guardian, published weekly in the interest of the Church of England, by Dr. L. H. Davidson, 190 St. James Street.

Canadian Medical Record, monthly.

Dominion Illustrated, weekly, 10c. a copy, \$4.00 a year.

Echo.

Educational Record, monthly.

Insurance and Finance Chronicle, published monthly by R. W. Smith, 1724 Notre Dame Street.

Legal News, published weekly at the *Gazette* office.

Lovell's Montreal Directory, published every year, price \$2.50.

Lovell's Montreal Business Directory, \$1.00.

Lower Canada Jurist, monthly.

Montreal Law Reports, monthly.

Montreal Produce Bulletin, weekly.

Northern Messenger, semi-monthly.

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Presbyterian Record, monthly.

The Real Estate Record, monthly, indispensable to every one interested in real estate in Montreal. J. C. Simpson & Co., 181 St. James Street.

Sporting Life, weekly.

Trade Bulletin.

Montreal Medical Journal, monthly.

The Trade Review, weekly.

Presbyterian College Journal, published monthly during each session, is considered the leading journal of the kind in Canada.

University Gazette, published weekly during the session by the students of McGill College.

For fuller description of Periodicals, see Lovell's Directory.

Montreal has 21 Masonic, 12 Orange, 9 Oddfellows, 7 Foresters and 6 Good Templar Lodges. Montreal has 15 Banks, 24 Fire and 15 Life Insurance offices, and most of these are head offices.

The following are the authorities consulted in compiling this book:—Handbook of the Dominion (Dawson's). Montreal Past and Present (George Bishop & Co). All Round Route (Canada News Co). A B C Railway Guide and Starke's Almanac (Theo. Robinson). "Reminiscences of my Visit to the Grey Nunnery," for sale there. History of Notre Dame de Lourdes, for sale by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Lourdes. Historical sketches of Notre Dame of Montreal, for sale at the church. Our Caughnawagas in Egypt (W. Drysdale & Co). History of the Montreal Prison (J. D. Borthwick). *The Montreal Herald*. McNally's Pocket Cyclopædia. Hayden's Dictionary of Dates. Montreal Directory, 1890-1. C.P.R. Time Table, with notes.

For the historical account of the origin of the names of the streets, I am indebted to a paper contributed by Mr. Woodly, of Cote St. Antoine (a boy 13 years old), to the *Witness*, and also for information gathered from the Rev. Mr. Borthwick's contribution to the *Star* on the same subject.

SUBURBS AND NEIGHBOURING TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

(N. B.—The distance is calculated from the Post Office.)

CAUGHNAWAGA, an Indian village opposite Lachine.

COTEAU ST. LOUIS.—Two miles from Montreal, east of Mount Royal, has large stone quarries. Population about 3,500.

COTEAU ST. PIERRE.—On the upper Lachine road, 3 miles from Montreal, has large brick works. Population about 300.

COTE ST. LUC.—Three miles from Montreal, on the Lachine road. Population 250.

COTE ST. PAUL.—Three miles from Montreal, on the Lower Lachine road. Population about 2,000.

COTE VISITATION.—On Papineau road, 2 miles east of Montreal. Population about 600.

LACHINE.—Nine miles from Montreal, is one of the favorite summer resorts in the neighbourhood of Montreal. It is the principal boating place in the vicinity of Montreal. There are regattas on the lake opposite the town annually. At Lachine the boats shooting the Rapids always connect with the Montreal trains morning and evening, during summer for the excursionists who come to shoot the Rapids, many of whom come a long distance on purpose. Shooting the Lachine Rapids of late years is something like going to see Niagara Falls. The population is about 5,000.

LAPRAIRIE.—A village on the south side of River St. Lawrence, 9 miles south-west of Montreal. Population about 2,000. During the summer season the ferry boat makes three trips a day to Montreal and back. The first railway in British North America was constructed from here to St. John, in 1836. It was first worked by horses, afterwards by steam, but was discontinued and the rails taken up a few years after.

LONGUEUIL.—On the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hochelaga. Some years ago a railway was run on the ice across the river from Montreal to Longueuil. Population 3,500.

LONGUE POINTE.—Six miles east of Montreal, known now through the world as the site of the lunatic asylum, which was burned, in which many human beings were burned to cinders. The exact number is not known. Population about 800.

MAISONNEUVE.—East of Hochelaga, about 4 miles from Montreal. Population about 1,350.

MONTREAL JUNCTION.—A new village on the C. P. R. Montreal and Toronto line, 5 miles from Montreal. Population about 200.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE lies east of Mount Royal, at the terminus of the street railway. The grounds of the Provincial Exhibition buildings are here. Population about 400.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE, off Cote St. Luc road. Population about 150.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.—A small village at the back of the Mountain. Population about 400.

NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES lies in rear of Mount Royal. Population about 800.

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OUTREMONT lies at the west end of Mount Royal. Population about 500.

PETIT VILLAGE TURCOT, near Cote St. Paul. Population about 200.

SAULT AU RECOLLET is near the east end of the Island of Montreal, about 7 miles from the city. Population about 400.

ST. CUNEGONDE, an old town joined to the west end of Montreal, with a corporation of its own. Population about 12,000.

ST. LAMBERT.—A village on the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal at the end of Victoria Bridge. Population about 1,200.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE END, formerly part of Cote St. Louis, has a population of about 3,000. It is one of those small French villages at the east end of Mount Royal.

COTE ST. ANTOINE is principally inhabited by Montreal business men. It is at the western terminus of the St. Catherine Street line of the street railway. Population about 2,000.

MONKLANDS, formerly the residence of the governors of Canada, now occupied by nuns who call it Villa Maria, is located here.

ST. HENRY is an incorporated town with a population of about 10,000. It is about 3 miles west of Montreal.

VERDUN, formerly called Lower Lachine road, is about 3 miles west of Montreal on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The new Protestant Insane Asylum is built here. A ferry crosses from here to La Tortue, a small village on the other side the river.

HOW TO VISIT THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE SHORTEST TIME FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

In whatever quarter of the city you are lodging, the first place to visit is Notre Dame Church.

From the Windsor, if you do not wish to hire a cab, walk down Windsor street to the corner of St. Antoine street or up to the corner of St. Catherine street. From there take the street cars going east, and tell the conductor to let you off at the Post Office, and then a few paces from you is Notre Dame Church and several other places of interest. A few blocks east from there is the new City Hall, the Court House, Nelson's monument, St. Gabriel street old Presbyterian Church, and not far away is the Bonsecours Market and Bonsecours Church. While there you may visit the Harbor and the new Custom House, about a half mile further west. Then walk up McGill Street to Victoria Square, from whence you

may get the street cars to take you to the principal places of interest up town. First visit the Notre Dame de Lourdes, near the corner St. Catherine and St. Denis streets. From thence retrace your steps westwards, till you come to Bleury street, and there is the old Jesuits' Church and College. Then turn up to St. Catherine street west, till you come to the Art Gallery, corner of Phillips square. Then visit the English Cathedral and the Museum of the Natural History Society. Then take the street cars till you come west as far as Guy Street and visit the Grey Nunnery at noon. After dinner, hire a cab to take you to the McGill College (there is a very interesting museum in connection with the College, which visitors may enter on payment of a small entrance fee), and close by are the two city reservoirs; and if you don't wish to hire a cab to take you to the top of the mountain, you can go up by the elevator for 5 cents. Then after you have taken a good view of the surrounding country from the top of the mountain, and visited the two cemeteries, you can come back to the city by the omnibuses for 15 cents, and you have a day well spent, and not over a dollar of necessary expense, besides your hotel bill.

Street letter boxes in Montreal are visited four times daily, viz., 9.15 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m.

BANKS.

Bank of Montreal, 109 St. James street.

Bank of Toronto, corner St. James and St. John streets.

Banque d'Hochelaga, corner Notre Dame and St. François-Xavier streets.

Banque du Peuple, 95 St. James street.

Banque Jacques-Cartier, 7 Place d'Armes.

Banque Nationale, corner St. James street and Place d'Armes.

Banque Ville-Marie, 22 St. James street.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, 157 St. James street.

Merchants Bank of Canada, corner St. James and St. Peter streets.

Ontario Bank, 8 Place d'Armes.

Quebec Bank, 1730 Notre Dame street.

Bank of British North America, 140 St. James street.

Molson's Bank, 200 St. James street.

Union Bank of Lower Canada, 1763 Notre Dame street.

City and District Savings Bank 176 St. James street.

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Melvill
St. Gab
Calvin,
St. Mar
St. Mat
St. Pau
Stanley
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St. John
Taylor

CHURCHES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral, Dominion Square.
Notre Dame Church, Notre Dame street.
Notre Dame de Bonsecours, St. Paul street.
Notre Dame de Lourdes, corner St. Catherine and St. Denis streets.
Jesuits, 144 Bleury street.
Grey Nunnery Church, corner Guy and Dorchester streets.
Hospice St. Joseph, 473 Mignonne street.
Hotel Dieu Church, Pine Avenue.
Notre Dame de Grace, village of Notre Dame de Grace.
Notre Dame des Anges, 537 Lagauchetière street.
Notre Dame des Neiges, Côte des Neiges.
Notre Dame de Pitié.
St. Ann's, 28 Basin street.
St. Bridget's, corner Dorchester and Champlain streets.
St. James, 127 St. Denis street.
St. Joseph, 306 Richmond street.
St. Mary, corner Craig and Panet streets.
St. Patrick, corner St. Alexander and Lagauchetière streets.
St. Peter's, corner Visitation and Dorchester streets.
St. Vincent de Paul, 138 St. Catherine street.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Chalmer's, St. Lawrence street, above Sherbrooke street.
Eglise du Sauveur, French Presbyterian, 90 Canning street.
Erskine, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.
Côte des Neiges Church, Côte des Neiges.
Crescent, corner Dorchester and Crescent streets.
Knox, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.
Melville Church, Cote St. Antoine.
St. Gabriel, 2148 St. Catherine street.
Calvin, Notre Dame street, West.
St. Mark's corner William and Dalhousie streets.
St. Matthew's, Point St. Charles.
St. Paul's, corner Dorchester and St. Monique streets.
Stanley Street (free seat), 102 Stanley street, adjoining Windsor Hotel.
St. John's, French Presbyterian, corner St. Catherine and St. Justin
Taylor Church, 99 Champlain street.

American Presbyterian, corner Dorchester and Drummond streets.
 American Presbyterian, Inspector street.
 St. Andrew's, corner Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetière streets.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Cathedral, corner University and St. Catherine streets.
 Grace Church, 458 Wellington street.
 Eglise du Rédempteur, French Episcopal, 123 Chatham street.
 St. George's, corner Osborne and Windsor streets.
 St. James the Apostle, 2557 St. Catherine street.
 St. John the Evangelist, corner Ontario and St. Urbain streets.
 St. Jude's, corner Coursol and Vinet streets.
 St. Luke's, corner Champlain and Dorchester streets.
 St. Martin's, 472 St. Urbain street.
 St. Mathias, corner Côte St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Avenue.
 St. Stephen's, corner College and Inspector streets.
 St. Thomas, corner Voltigeurs and Notre Dame streets.
 Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Viger Square.

METHODIST.

St. James, St. Catherine street, near Phillips Square.
 East End, corner Lagauchetière and Plessis streets.
 Mountain street Church, 124 Mountain street.
 Dominion Square, corner Dorchester and Windsor streets.
 Douglas, 2794 St. Catherine street.
 First French Methodist, corner Craig and St. Elizabeth streets.
 West End, 198 Canning street.
 Sherbrooke street, cor. St. Charles Borromée and Sherbrooke sts.
 Pointe St. Charles, 59 Wellington street.
 Dorchester, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets.
 Côte St. Antoine Church.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew's, cor. Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetière streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Calvary Church, 302 Guy street.
 Emmanuel, corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets.
 Zion Church, Milton street.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist, corner St. Catherine and City Councillors streets.
 Olivet, corner Mountain and Osborne streets.
 French Baptist, Mance street, above St. Catherine street.
 Grace Baptist Church, services in Queen's Hall.

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OTHER CHURCHES.

German Protestant, 129 St. Dominique street.
Unitarian, Beaver Hall Hill.
New Jerusalem, corner Dorchester and Hanover streets.
Gaelic Services in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church.
Welsh Services in Y.M.C.A., Sunday, 3 p.m

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

1st, McGill College Avenue.
2nd, Stanley street.
3rd, 2462 St. Catherine street.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE STREETS.

The first names given to the streets of old Montreal were given by M. Dollier de Canon, the Superior of the Seminary, the priests of the Seminary, being the old seigneurs of Montreal.

Amherst street was named in honour of General Amherst. Some of his exploits were the taking of Louisburg from the French in 1758. He was engaged in the capture of Quebec and compelled the capitulation of Montreal in 1760.

Aylmer street was named after Lord Aylmer, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1831.

Champlain street was named after Samuel de Champlain, the famous explorer. He founded Quebec in 1608. He was the first Governor of Canada in 1633.

Common street is so called on account of the common pasturage for cattle along the banks of the River in that locality in the olden times.

Craig street was named after Sir James Craig, who was Governor of Canada from 1807 to 1811. In the olden times a creek ran where Craig Street now is. There were several wooden bridges across the creek where the street cars now run.

Dollard Lane was called after Dollard, a French Commander who made himself famous in the wars between the French and the Indians.

Dorchester street was called after Sir Guy Carleton, the first Governor-General of Canada, after the British conquest. He was Governor from 1786 to 1797.

Fortification Lane was called after the old fortification wall, the north side of which was built on that site.

Frontenac street was called in honour of the popular French Governor of Canada of that name. He was Governor from 1672 to 1682. He built Fort Frontenac now called Kingston.

GUIDE TO PRINCIPAL STREETS.

The numbers on the streets run from east to west and from the river towards the Mountain, or north and south.

The principal streets of the city running east and west are:—Wellington, William, Commissioners, St. Paul, Notre Dame, about 5 miles in length from Hochelaga to St. Henry, the east end of which was formerly called St. Mary and the west end St. Joseph street; these three street are now under the name of one street. St. James street; the west end of this street was formerly called St. Bonaventure street. Osborne is a continuation of Lagauchetière. Craig and St. Antoine street are continuations one of the other. Lagauchetière, St. Catherine, Dorchester, Mignonne, Ontario and Sherbrooke streets. A large portion of the dwellings of the upper classes of Montreal are on this last street. Latour, Jurors and Vitré form one street.

The principal streets running from the river towards the Mountain are St. Denis, St. Lawrence Main, St. Peter, Bleury and Park Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Bonsecours is a continuation of St. Denis street towards Bonsecours Market. St. Elizabeth street and Laval Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Cadieux street is a continuation of St. Constant street. St. Dominique street. St. Urbain street is a continuation of St. Sulpice street. Mance street is a continuation of St. George street. McGill street. University street. Metcalfe street is a continuation of Cathedral street. Peel street is a continuation of Windsor street. Mountain street.

The following streets have different names at different parts. The question of having a single name for them has been long under discussion:—Mountain and McCord. Hanover and University. St. Peter, Bleury and Park Avenue. Berthelet, Ontario and Burnside Place. Champ de Mars and Rousseau. College and St. Paul. William and Foundling. Latour, Jurors and Vitré. St. George and Mance. St. Constant and Cadieux. St. Lambert and St. Lawrence. Bonsecours and St. Denis. Gosford and Sanguinet. Monarque and Papineau Road. Port and St. Nicholas. Callières and St. François-Xavier. Windsor and Peel. Cathedral, Metcalfe and McTavish. Brunswick and Union Avenue. St. Elizabeth and Laval Avenue. St. Charles Borromée, Arcade and Mitchison Avenue. Guy and Côte des Neiges Road. Quiblier and Tupper. Comte and Lincoln Avenue. Longueuil Ferry and St. Suzanne. Panthaleón and German.

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Gosford street was named after the Earl of Gosford, who was Governor General in 1835.

McGill street was called after the Hon. James McGill, the founder of McGill University, and the first English speaking Mayor of Montreal.

Maisonneuve street was named after Monsieur de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal.

Metcalf street was called after Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General, in 1842.

Montcalm street was named after the famous French General Montcalm, who fell on the Plains of Abraham, when Quebec was taken in 1759.

Papineau Road was named after the Hon. L. J. Papineau, the leader of the French Canadian Rebellion in 1837.

Richmond street was named after the Duke of Richmond, who was Governor in 1818 and 1819. He died on the 20th August, 1819, from the effects of the bite of a pet fox.

Sherbrooke street was called after Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, who was Governor in 1816 and 1818.

Wolfe street, was named after General Wolfe, the hero of the capture of Quebec in 1759.

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Bowmanville
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Brantford
Brighton
Brockville
Carleton Place
Chatham
Clifton...
Clinton...
Cobourg
Collingwood
Cornwall
Dresden
Dundas...
Exeter...
Fergus...
Galt...
Gananoque
Goderich
Guelph...
Hamilton
Ingersoll
Harriston
Kemptville
Kincardine
Kingston
Lindsay...
Listowel...
London...
Meaford...
Mitchell...
Merrickville
Morrisburg
Mount Forest
Napanea...
New Market
Niagara Falls
Orillia...
Oshawa...
Ottawa...
Owen Sound
Palmerston
Parkdale...
Paris...
Pembroke...
Perth...
Peterborough
Petrolia...
Picton...
Port Arthur
Port Colborne
Port Hope...
Port Perry...
Prescott...
Renfrew...
Ridgeway
Sarnia...
Seaford...
Simcoe...

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Cities, Towns and Chief Villages in the Dominion, with population, line of railway on which situated, and the distance from Montreal:—

ONTARIO.

Names.	Population.	Route.	Miles.
Alexandria	2500	C.A.	60
Almonte	4000	C.P.R.	155
Arnprior	2147	C.P.R.	171
Arthur	4000	—	405
Barrie	6500	N. & N.W.	396
Belleville	10000	G.T.R.	220
Berlin	4500	G.T.R.	395
Bowmanville	3500	G.T.R.	390
Brampton	4000	G.T.R.	305
Brantford	11000	G.T.R.	454
Brighton	2000	G.T.R.	241
Brockville	8000	G.P.R. & C.P.R.	125
Carleton Place	4000	C.P.R.	148
Chatham	9000	G.T.R.	321
Clifton	2400	—	468
Clinton	2600	G.T.R.	494
Cobourg	5000	G.T.R.	204
Collingwood	4000	—	427
Cornwall	4500	G.T.R.	67
Dresden	2000	Errie & Huron	—
Dundas	3500	G.T.R.	470
Exeter	2000	G.T.R.	485
Fergus	2000	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	358
Galt	6000	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	391
Gananoque	3500	G.T.R.	155
Goderich	4000	G.T.R.	—
Guelph	10000	G.T.R.	381
Hamilton	45000	G.T.R.	372
Ingersoll	5000	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	470
Harriston	2200	G.T.R. & C.P.T.	437
Kemptville	3000	C.P.R.	108
Kincardine	3000	G.T.R.	—
Kingston	15000	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	173
Lindsay	6000	G.T.R.	324
Listowel	3500	G.T.R.	—
London	20000	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	454
Meaford	2500	N. & N.W.	—
Mitchell	2300	—	—
Merrickville	2000	C.P.R.	119
Morrisburg	2000	G.T.R.	92
Mount Forest	2500	C.P.R.	437
Napanee	4000	G.T.R.	198
New Market	2000	N. & N.W.	—
Niagara Falls	3000	G.T.R.	470
Orangeville	3000	C.P.R.	404
Orillia	3000	G.T.R.	—
Oshawa	4000	G.T.R.	299
Ottawa	40000	C.P.R. & C.A.	120
Owen Sound	6000	C.P.R.	466
Palmerston	2000	G.T.R.	—
Parkdale	2800	N. & N.W. & C.P.R.	347
Paris	4000	48 miles from London	—
Pembroke	3000	C.P.R.	224
Perth	4000	C.P.R.	141
Peterborough	7000	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	263
Petrolia	4000	Mich. Central	—
Pictou	3000	Central, Ont.	—
Port Arthur	3000	C.P.R.	903
Port Colborne	2000	G.T.R.	—
Port Hope	6000	G.T.R.	270
Port Perry	2000	G.T.R.	—
Prescott	3000	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	113
Renfrew	2000	C.P.R.	189
Ridgetown	2000	Mich. Central	—
Sarnia	5500	G.T.R.	501
Seaforth	2700	G.T.R.	—
Simcoe	4000	G.T.R.	—

ONTARIO.

Names.	Population.	Route.	Miles.
St. Catharines	10000	G.T.R.	375
St. Mary's	4200	G.T.R.	432
St. Thomas	10000	C.P.R.	470
Stratford	10000	G.T.R.	421
Strathroy	4000	G.T.R.	474
Thorold	3000	G.T.R.	—
Toronto	15000	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	333
Trenton	3000	G.T.R.	232
Vankleek Hill	2000	G.T.R.	60
Whitby	3200	G.T.R.	305
Windsor	9000	G.T.R.	599
Wingham	2300	G.T.R.	528
Woodstock	8000	G.T.R.	460

QUEBEC.

Names.	Population.	Route.	Miles.
Berthierville	2250	G.T.R.	56
Cap St. Ignace	4000	—	213
Coaticook	2000	G.T.R.	123
Farnham	2500	G.T.R.	49
Hull	12000	C.P.R.	118
Huntingdon	2000	G.T.R.	57
Joliette	3500	C.P.R.	48
Levis	8000	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	172
Nicolet	3764	—	81
Quebec	63000	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	172
Richmond	3000	G.T.R.	77
Sherbrooke	7500	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	104
Sorel	6000	—	45
St. Hyacinthe	5321	G.T.R.	39
St. Johns	5000	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	27
Three Rivers	10000	C.P.R.	94
Valleyfield	5000	C.A.	45
Waterloo	2600	G.T.R.	88

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Names.	Population.	Route.	Miles.
Bathurst	3000	—	675
Carlton	5200	N.B.R.	—
Chatham	3000	Chatham Ry.	—
Fredrickton	6000	N.B.Ry.	—
Moncton	5000	—	—
St. John	30000	Intercolonial	500

NOVA SCOTIA.

Names.	Population.	Route.	Miles.
Antigonish	3000	East Exton	—
Bridgetown	2000	W. & A.	—
Coldbrook	2150	Wind & Annap.	—
Digby	2000	W. County Ry.	—
Halifax	35000	Intercolonial	700
Kemptville	2000	W. & A.	—
New Glasgow	3000	Intercolonial	—
Pictou	4000	Intercolonial	—
Spring Hill	4000	Intercolonial	—
Truro	3500	Intercolonial	—
Windsor	3000	Intercolonial	—

CAPE BRETON.

Sydney	4000	—	—
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Charlottetown	7000	—	—
Summerside	2000	—	—

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Names.	Population.	Route.	Miles.
Portage La Prairie, Man.	3000	C.P.R.	1479
Vancouver, B. C.	5200	C.P.R.	2907
Victoria, B. C.	12500	C.P.R.	2900
Winnipeg, Man.	25000	O.P.R.	1342

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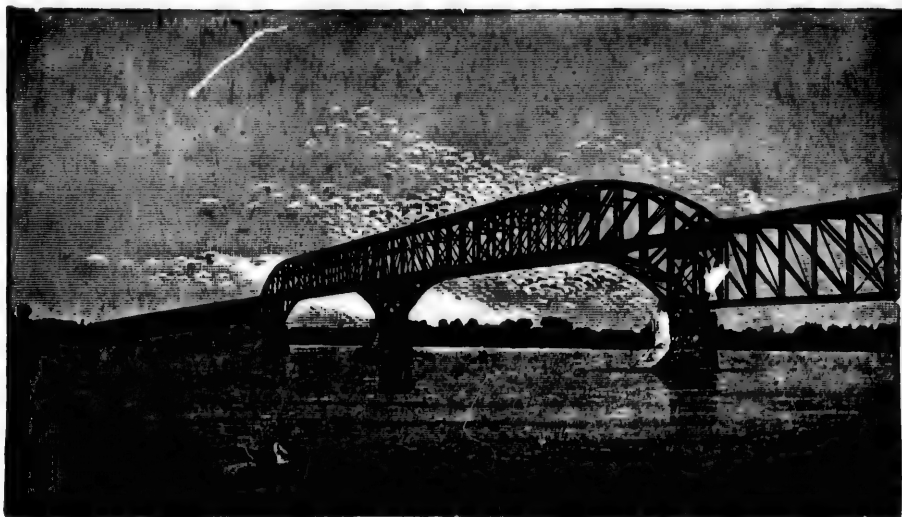
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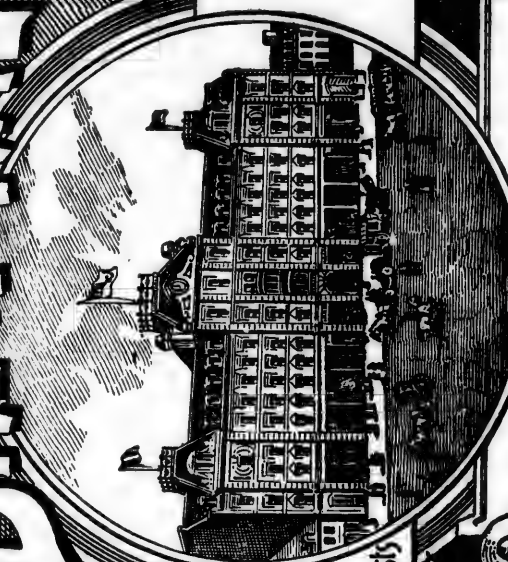
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Being recently built, it possesses all modern conveniences, and many of the defects found in other houses have been carefully avoided in its construction, with accommodation for 400 guests, in well ventilated and handsomely furnished rooms; heated by steam and lit by electricity; the stairways are broad; the elevators are of the latest and best construction.

The house is well supplied with fire escapes, leading from almost every room, and electric alarm signals in every corridor.

The cuisine is under the management of an experienced Parisian Chef, and tourists will find the table unexcelled in Canada.

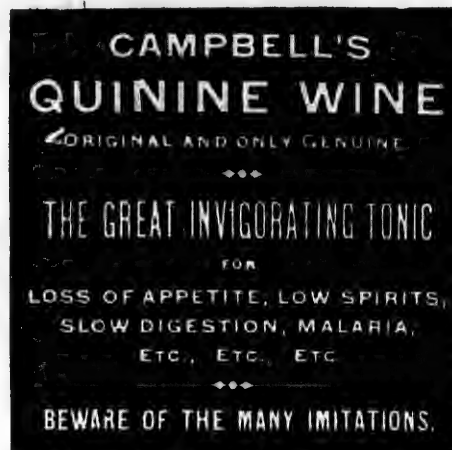
The Hotel is easy of access for tourists, being within four minutes walk of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations and the landing of the Upper St. Lawrence steamers and R. & O. Navigation Co.'s boats.

A main line of surface cars pass the door every two minutes.

The Post Office, Banks, and Public Buildings are all within a few minutes walk of the Hotel.

JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

WHEN YOU ARE IN MONTREAL PUT UP AT THE
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"Where shall we go for our holidays?" is the question often asked. There is no place in the neighborhood of Montreal, more suitable for a few days' rest than LAPRAIRIE.

The next question is, where will we put up in LAPRAIRIE ?

To this question there is only one answer. Put up at the

" MONTREAL HOUSE "

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After you come off the boat, you pass three other Hotels before you come to the

" MONTREAL HOUSE "

You will find Mr. and Mrs. Robert of the

" MONTREAL HOUSE "

very accommodating.

Mrs. Robert of the " MONTREAL HOUSE " being of English descent speaks English and French equally well.

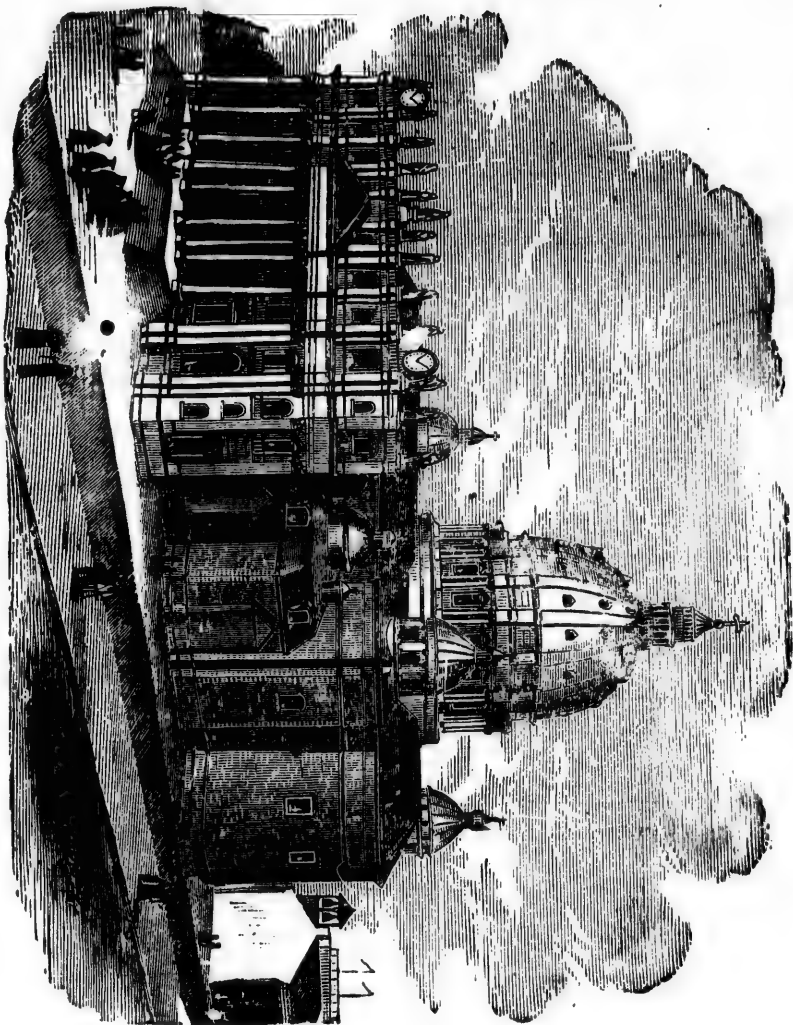
There is no one in Montreal or vicinity that can get up a better dinner than Mrs. Robert. Board for the summer season may be had at very reasonable prices by the month. Business men will find Laprairie very convenient for the summer season.

Single return tickets cost only 30 cents. Season tickets \$3.00 a month, or \$15.00 for the whole season, from beginning of May to end October. (About 8 cents each way or 15 cents for the Round Trip).

The boat makes four Round Trips a day from 25th May to end of September.

Laprairie is a splendid place for fishing.

Laprairie is on the Champlain Division of the Grand Trunk Line. Trains to and from Laprairie morning and evening. Laprairie occupies a prominent place in the History of Canada. Opposite the " MONTREAL HOUSE " is old Laprairie Fort, 200 years old. (*See also description of Laprairie at page 32*).



ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

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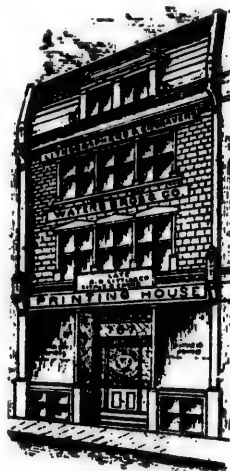
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THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Montreal has fifteen fire stations and 432 fire alarm boxes. The fire stations are situated as follows:—Central, on Craig street, opposite the Post Office, No. 2 St. Gabriel street; No. 3 corner of Wellington and Dalhousie street, No. 4 Chaboillez square, No. 5 St. Catherine street near Bleury street, No. 6 corner Ontario and German streets, No. 7 Dalhousie square, No. 8 corner of Craig and Gain streets, No. 9 St. Gabriel market Point St. Charles, No. 10 St. Catherine street, near Guy street, No. 11 corner Ontario and Beaudry, No. 12 on Seigneurs street, No. 13 Desery street, No. 14 St. Dominique street, No. 15 Island street.

There are fire alarm boxes at the following buildings and institutions:—The General Hospital; Ogilvie's Mills, Mill street, Point St. Charles; Canada Sugar Refining Co.; Grand Trunk Works, Point St. Charles; Montreal Gas Works, East End; Montreal Rolling Mills, St. Cunegonde; Shedden Co. stables, William street; C. P. R. Elevators, near Dalhousie square; Eastern Abattoir; C. P. R. Work shops, Delorimier Avenue; C. P. R. Work shops, Hochelaga; Canadian Rubber Works; Mantha's mills, St. Charles Borromée street; the Wheelhouse; Exchange Hotel, Mill street; Hotel Dieu Hospital; Windsor Hotel; City Hall; Notre Dame Hospital; Grey Nunnery, Guy street; McDonald's Tobacco works; Exhibition Grounds.

There are fire alarm boxes at the following corners on the principal street of the city:—On St. James street, corner St. Peter, opposite St. Michel Lane; St. Martin, Windsor, Place d'Armes Hill; on Notre Dame street, corners of Dupré, McCord, Canning, Fullum, Gale, Moreau, Frontenac, near Guy street, Bonsecours, opposite St. Lambert's Hill, St. François-Xavier, McGill, St. Ignace, Wolfe; on Sherbrooke street, corners St. Lawrence, Mance, University, Peel, Mackay, Shaw, St. Denis; on Dorchester, corners St. Urbain, Bleury, Union Avenue, St. Elizabeth, Maisonneuve, Mansfield, St. Mark, Crescent; on St. Catherine street, corners St. Lawrence, St. Denis, McGill College Avenue, Mountain, Panet, Parthenais, Amherst, Papineau Avenue, Fort; on Craig street, corners of Campeau, opposite St. Alexander, Little St. Antoine, Visitation, St. Lambert Hill; on St. Lawrence, corners of Charbonneau, opposite Marie Anne, Sherbrooke and St. Catherine; on Wellington, corners of McCord and Congregation, St. Etienne and Hibernia.

- 14 Corner Vitré and Sanguinet.
 15 Corner Lagauchetière and St. Lawrence.
 18 Corner Beaver Hall hill and Lagauchetière.
 35 Corner Shuter and Prince Arthur.
 36 Corner King and Common.
 37 Corner Duke and Ottawa.
 39 Corner St. Antoine and Cathedral.
 44 Corner Tupper and Sussex.
 46 Corner Ottawa and Colbone.
 52 Corner St. Antoine and Guy.
 48 Corner St. Antoine and Mountain.
 55 Corner Chatham and St. Antoine.
 56 Corner Coursol and Fulford.
 57 Corner Seigneurs and William.
 68 Corner Roy and Drolet.
 73 Corner Prince Arthur and Cadieux.
 75 Corner St. Christophe and Mignonne.
 78 St. Patrick, opposite Seigneurs.
 81 Corner Visitation and Robin.
 84 Corner Logan and Champlain.
 85 Corner Champlain and Ontario.
 87 Corner Menal and Forfar.
 93 Corner Ontario and Fullum.
 94 Corner Berri and Dubord.
 116 Corner Ontario and Moreau.
 117 Corner Logan and Marlborough.
 119 Corner Iberville and Logan.
 123 Corner Wolfe and Lagauchetière.
 124 Corner Dufresne and Mignonne.
 125 Corner St. Christophe and Ontario.
 127 Corner Cherrier and St. Hubert.
 132 College, opposite Dupré.
 134 Corner William and Dalhousie.
 135 Corner McCord and Seminary.
 136 Corner William and Guy.
 144 Corner Simpson and Macgregor.
 145 McTavish street reservoir.
 148 Papineau avenue, opposite St. Rose street.
 151 Corner St. Monique and Lagauchetière.
 154 Corner Windsor and Osborne.
 157 Corner Ontario and St. Urbain.
 162 Hibernia, opposite Knox.
 164 Corner Centre and Ropery.
 171 Corner St. Patrick and Napoléon road.
 172 Corner St. Patrick and St. Andrew.
 173 Corner Magdalen and Favard.
 175 Corner Centre and Napoléon road.
 211 Corner St. Hypolite and Roy.
 212 Corner Napoléon and Cadieux.
 213 Corner St. Jean Baptiste and St. Lawrence.
 214 Corner St. Jean Baptiste and St. Denis.
 215 Corner Sanguinet and Rachel.
 218 Corner Pantaléon and Marie Anne.
 219 Corner Cadieux and Mount Royal avenue.
 221 Maple, near St. Jean Baptiste.
 223 Corner Dufferin and Marie Anne.
 225 Corner Park and Milton avenues.
 226 Rachel, near 14 Police station.
 231 St. Paul, opposite Friponne.
 232 Corner St. Louis and Berri.
 234 Corner Craig and Bonsecours.
 236 Corner Côté and Vitré.
 237 Corner Mignonne and St. Constant.
 242 Corner St. Claude and St. Paul.
 312 Corner Jacques Cartier square and St. Paul.
 213 Corner St. Paul and St. Jean Baptiste.
 323 Corner St. Sulpice and LeRoyer.
 324 Custom House square and St. Paul.
 341 St. François Xavier, opposite St. Sacrament.
 414 Corner St. Henry and St. Maurice.
 415 Corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter.
 421 Corner McGill and St. Paul.
 423 Corner Foundling and Port.
 431 Corner Youville and St. Peter.
 432 Corner Grey Nun and Wellington.

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STEAMER SHOOTING LACHINE RAPIDS.





MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM THE MOUNTAIN

MOUNTAIN FROM THE MOUNTAIN